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Here belonds who cares us will manuscripts for publication, witch to fare rejected assistes returned, they must in all case and star to Jee that purpose.

No Safety Except in Justice.

The outrages that have been committed at Homestead cannot, with safety for the public welfare, be allowed to sink into forgotfulness until justice has been executed upon those cullty of murder, of conspiracy, of attempted arson, of all the varied misdeeds that have characterized this brief but slarming rebellion.

The mills may be started again with men free from the tyranny and the wickedness of the Amelgamated Association; the strike may be entirely nullified; tranquillity and industry may be restored; but this will not be enough for the public safety. The conspirators, the murderers, all the criminals must be tried and brought to punishment. The people must be convinced that justice | States. is not dead in Pennsylvania, and that life and property will be held safe under the protection of the law.

The scoundrels and conspirators, who have been engaged in murder and in dynamite explosions in the Cour d'Alène country, are now taken care of by the troops of the Pederal Government, and will be duly brought to trial. The honor and the safety of Pennsylvania are deeply interested in the criminals at Homestead.

Is It a Free Trade Platform?

The subjoined letter from an esteemed correspondent merits a complete and can-

did response: To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir. Will you please ! form me whether the Democratic platform is a free trade platform or whether it only asks a revision of the present tariff! An ardent admirer and supporter of CLEVELAND, I am in doubt. Respectfully,

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., July C. EDWARD Ho or, Jr. That portion of the Chicago platform which states the principle relating to the

tariff is in the following words: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Ped eral Government has no constitutional power to er revenue only; and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Govern ment honestly and economically administered."

This is a free trade platform, as nearly as it is possible to make one with any customs duties left in it at all. It declares that protection is not only a fraud but is entirely unconstitutional; and while the execution of this platform would require a prompt and powerful revision of the present tariff, in order that protection might be eliminated, there would be no difficulty about the change. Revenue can be raised as easily by the new rule as by the old.

Precisely how Mr. CLEVELAND now stands on this question is not yet clear. His famous message of 1887 was a square declaration for the principle of free trade; but our free trade friends, the statesmen of Kentucky. now say that it had no sooner been delivered to Congress than he wished to repudiate its doctrine; and the platform of at Chicago by the regular platform committee of the Convention, with a rampant free trader like Major Jones of St. Louis, Mr. CLEVELAND'S close friend, as its head and spokesman, was a protectionist document. That platform, however, was repudiated by the Convention, and the free trade platform was adopted in its place.

We desire, however, to Impress upon our correspondent and upon all other citizens that the question of the tariff is substantially out of the canvass, and that the election will be decided with very little regard to it indeed. The question of the Force bill and of Negro Domination in the South so greatly exceeds it in the swiftness and momentousness of its consequences, that both free trade and protectionist Democrats must be, as it were, obliged to join together In the support of the ticket, leaving the tariff and silver and every other subordinate question to be settled in the future.

The Effect of the Liberal Victory on England's Foreign and Colonial Policy.

It is not only the opponents and champlons of home rule who have been deeply interested in the election which has resulted in Mr. GLADSTONE'S return to power. The outcome of the voting from day to day has been watched with an eagerness amounting almost to anxiety in all the great European capitals, in Cairo and Calcutta, at the Cape of Good Hope and in Canada. It is well understood that the foreign and colonial policy of Great Britain may in some important particulars be altered by the substitution of a Liberal for a Conservative Government.

The downfall of Lord Salisbuny will be regretted by the powers represented in the Triple Alliance, and it will be welcome to Birssia and to France. It is generally be-lieved, notwithstanding the failure of at-tempts made in the House of Commons to elicit information on the subject, that an informal understanding has of late existed between the British and Italian Governments, in pursuance of which English ironclads would, in the event of a European war, protect the Italian seacoasts from the French fleet. So long, moreover, as the Tories retained office, it was reasonably certain that Austrian and Italian bonds could be placed in the London market on relatively favorable terms, whereas the floating of a Russian loan would be impracticable. Then, too, it was known that Lord SALISBURY shared the cordial sympathy for Germany by which Queen Victoria is animated. Mr. Glan-STONE, on the other hand, dislikes the Gormans and loves the French; he would have been delighted to see the war of 1870 take an opposite turn. Of another member of the Triple Alliance, Austro-Hungary, he has never hesitated to avow his detestation; indeed, the late Prof. FREEMAN was not more outspoken in his expression of belief that the HAPSBURGS are a curse to Europe. To Russia Mr. GLADSTONE has shown himself almost as friendly as are the citizens of the United States: it is his conviction that house of ROMANOFF is destined to be i place. A few hundred of them have en-

the redeemer of the Christian populations which are still subject to the Porte. So long as he is Prime Minister, there is but little danger of a collision between Russian and English interests in southeastern Europe or in central Asia.

In view of the public declarations made by Mr. GLADSTONE during the past year. there is but little doubt that his accession to office will be followed by a withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt. He has repentedly described the English occupation of the Nile country, now that order has been restored in it, as a violation of international agreement, and he assuredly will not be anxious to safeguard the interests of the holders of Egyptian bonds who have spared no effort to beat him in the election now drawing to a close. The chances are that the defence of Egypt will before long be left to the reorganized native army, and that its finances will be administered under the old system of joint control. On the Anglo-Indian government, also, the restoration of Mr. GLADSTONE to office will exercise a decided influence. He is no unholder of the satrap theory of administration; believes in gradually admitting the more educated section of the naof whom arrived at this port last year, and perhaps enough more at our other ports to

tives to a share in the management of Indian affairs, and prefers to see the Indian revenues expended on internal improvements rather than on strategic railways and defensive works upon the Afghan frontier. As regards the colonies in general, the accession of Mr. GLADSTONE means the complete collapse of the "fair trade" movement, and of the visionary projects for imperial federation. In the announcement of Mr. GLADSTONE'S victory at the ballot box Sir CHARLES TUPPER and his fellow Conservatives at Ottawa may read the handwriting on the wall. Henceforth they cannot depend upon the faintest show of supwho have been concerned in this outbreak, port from the mother country in their attitude of provocation toward the United

It is true that all the conspicuous British Liberals do not concur in Mr. GLADSTONE'S view of the foreign and colonial policy which it behooves Great Britain to adopt. While he lives he will dominate his colleagues, and his volition will be law in the Foreign and Colonial Offices as well as on the Treasury bench of the House of Commons. When he passes from public life, however, there may be for a time some change in the position the same administration of the law upon | of England with relation to foreign countries and her own dependencies. There is some ground for the belief that, if Lord ROSEBERY were Prime Minister, his foreign and colonial policy might not be very different from that of Lord SALISBURY. It is certain, that Sir CHARLES DILKE, who, before his career was interrupted by an unfortunate incident, seemed marked out for Mr. GLADstone's successor in the headship of the Liberal party, is an earnest advocate of strong defensive measures, both for England and for India, and a believer in the feasibility of imperial federation. Now that Sir Charles has been returned to Parliament, his wide acquirements and his great ability may force him once more to the front, and it is possible that within a year or two he may figure in a Liberal Cabinet. France and the United States would gain by the rehabilitation of Sir CHARLES DILKE, for no other Englishman who has attained to equal distinction in public life has been so thorough and sympathetic a student of their institutions.

Caucasians for the South.

The South wants immigrants, and would ike to know how to get them. These words are taken from the interesting letter on this subject printed last Thursday. which was sent to us by a distinguished Georgian, Mr. THOMAS GAMBLE, the editor of the Savannah Mirror of Commerce. Mr. GAMBLE assures us that the South "realizes the benefits that would accrue to it from an influx of desirable Caucasians. honest, law-abiding, hard-working men. to whom," he said, "the heartiest of welcomes and ample encouragement will be deen " Mr. GAMBLE then added seems to be an extremely difficult matter to induce immigration of this character and the intelligent people of the South will gladly receive and act on any suggestions that will enable them to overcome any obstacles that tend to prevent the estab ishment of such immigrants on its soil."

Upon this quotation we here offer a few

There is this year a heavy immigration from Europe to the port of New York. For the first half of the year it has been larger than it was for the corresponding period of last year, and as large as it was for the first half of any year within the past decade. For the year 1892 it was under half a million, but during the present year it will very surely be over that number, and even approach 600,000. One-seventh of last year's immigrants came from the British Isles, a half of that seventh (or 30,000) from Ireland; and the other sixsevenths were chiefly Italians, Germans, Senndinavians, Austrian Sinva, and Russian Jews. We get very few immigrants from France or Spain, and only Jewish intmigrants from Russia, the Christian subjects of the Czar not being allowed to leave their country.

The great mass of the German and Scandirayian immigrants strike for the Western States as soon as they reach our shores. There they have gone for over forty years past, or ever since they began to come here in large numbers. It would not be easy to turn them from the West to any other part of the country. New York is about the only city of the Eastern States in which those of them who do not go West are willing to live. In the Western agricultural regions they were able for many years to get land at the Government price; and even at this time, by going

far westward, they are able to get it upon very easy terms. Those of them who do not desire to engage in farming, can always find opportunities of going into business in Western cities, or can procure employment at such trades as they may have acquired. We do not think it would be easy to induce any considerable proportion of our German or Scandinavian immigrants to settle in the Southern States.

Our Irish and English immigrants go where they like, and are scattered all over the Union. But the volume of them, within recent years, has not been large enough to influence appreciably the growth of our population. The Irish immigration, which used to be enormous, has dwindled till it is but little over 30,000 a year.

Our Jewish immigration has become large in recent times. From Russia and Poland alone we got about 80,000 Jews last year; and, after adding to this number those who came from Austria and Germany, we consider it safe to put the year's foreign addition to our Jewish population at 100,000 or more. The record of the present year will probably show, at the end of December, nearly another 100,000. The great body of Jewish immigrants take up their abode in any soter mind, judging by the past, could our cities, and New York is their favorite

gaged in farming, conjoined with manufacturing and trading, in New Jersey and Connecticut; but there is proof all around New York that the bent of the Hebrow race is toward trade. Hardly any of them take employment at what is called common labor," or unskilled labor; the wage workers among them follow pursuits that require some skill, such, for example, as garment making, and the bulk of the remainder set up in some kind of business, as may be seen on the east side of this city. We apprehend that but a very small proportion of our Jewish immigrants would care to engage in those productive and mechanical industries for which immigrants are desired in the South, according to our distinguished Savanuah correspondent, Mr.

THOMAS GAMBLE. As for our Slavie and Hunnish immigrants, they are almost wholly rude laborers, and are apt to herd together in the mining regions of Pennsylvania and other States. They would not be regarded as desirable immigrants among our Southern landowners, city builders, manufacturers, and business or commercial men. We are now left with the Italians, over 65,000

make the Italian immigration of that year 100,000. The statistics of Ellis Island from January last up to this date give us reason to believe that the figures for the present year will be about as large as those for last car. Now here it is that we take the liberty of making a suggestion to those of our Southern people who are desirous of drawing immigration to the South. What do you think of the Italians or know about them? How would you like to make a draft from the current of that powerful stock, in case it be found that Irishmen, Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, Slavs, or Hebrews are not likely to be drawn to the South? We observe that very erroneous notions about the Italians, notions that are not founded upon facts, exist in some parts of this country. Mr. GAMBLE says that "honest immigrants" are wanted in the South, and we guess that the Italian people are very much like other white people in regard to honesty. As things go here in New York, they stand pretty well in that respect. Mr. GAMBLE says further that "law-abiding immigrants" are wanted. Well, the Italians hereabouts do not deserve a particularly bad reputation as law breakers, so far as the records of our courts show. They are rather more given to crimes of violence than the people of some other races; but we can assert that exaggerated ideas are current on this subject; and we can further assert that nearly all Italians of violent habit are very sure to modify that habit after a short residence in this country, and after they have ascertained that the laws for the punishment of deeds of violence are rigorously enforced here. There is abundant evidence in support of these assertions, and it is contained in the reports that are kept at Police Headquarters. Finally, Mr. GAMBLE says that "hard-working immigrants" wanted in the South. In this respect, certainly, the Italians fill the bill. The great employers of labor give first-rate accounts of the working power of the Italians. There are plenty of contractors, railroad bosses house builders, manufacturers, and machine works owners who can give testimony on that subject. We recently heard the President of a great corporation, which has thousands of Italians in its service, speak of them in language that would surprise those people who fancy that Italians are lazy or stupid or given to sham, or are anything but industrious and honest. They belong to as hardy a race as there is in the world; and anybody who has ever seen a ship load of them land in New York, can testify that they are as hardy as their sires were ages ago, when Rome was built and the world was under Roman power. Moreover, they are quick-witted and full of nature's own sense; and, when they find that they are in a new world, where there re plenty of openings for them, and where they can improve their lot in life, they often

display an amount of enterprise which would give them a high standing in Connecticut itself. We suggest to our Southern friends that it may be worth their while to give the people of the Italic stock a show when they want to attract immigrants. Perhaps they would find the Italians as serviceable in their cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and fruit fields as in manufacturing, in city building.

and in all skilled industries. We shall be pleased to obtain the views of our Savannah correspondent, Mr. GAM-BLE, upon this subject, and also those of any other thoughtful Southerner. The question of enlarging the white population of the South is of exceeding importance to the Southern whites. Y

McLuckie vs. Godkin.

A correspondent here couples two critics on the Homestead trouble, the conflict of whose views furnishes information of much

value and conclusiveness: " To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! The Cause inpleasantness at Homestead, according to Burgess McLuckie and Goders, is the McKinger bill. So fathose two worthies agree. But does Languages with his Honor the Burgess that it was the lowering of the tariff and withdrawing complete protection to steel bi-

ets that has made all this ' rompus ?' "Or is it a fact that neither one of these gentlem-n knows as much as the other or both? "I am all tied up in this and I would like to have it

explained." McLuckin's testimony was ridiculous. but we know too little about that gentleman to put it down as falsification. Mc-LUCKIE ascribed the original wage trouble to the McKinkey bill, saying that it had reduced the tariff on billets and had raised the tariff on beams and plates. The fact is "that the tariff on both beams and plates was lowered like the tariff on billets. If Mc-LUCKIE'S reasoning were applied to the facts, it would show that the changes wrought by the McKINLEY bill had no relation to the Homestead troubles. The Homestead Burgess testifled in complete ignorance of the subject.

With the Evening Post the case for investigators is different. On July 11 that malignant and unscrupulous Mugwamp had the knavishness to ask, "How comes it that these men [the rioters] have so large measure of public sympathy? We believe it to be because the country is at last awakening to the infamous abuses which go on under the name of 'protec-tion.'" The Post knew, of course, as its subsequent admissions show, that the price of steel billets, the cause of the dispute, had sunk out of sight of the tariff solely from native competition. The tariff had absolutely no connection with Homestead, except that it had originally started

the iron and steel industry. McLuczis may have spoken in ignorance The Post's sneaking attempt at deception shows that Mugwump fanaticism is infinitely more intense and rampant than possibly have imagined. The Mugwump free traders are not only willing to resort

to dissimulation, but even to coulde Auarchy in order to get up an argument for free trade.

Why the Democrats are Wid Him.

The Hon. ADLAI EWING STEVENSON of Bloomington is in New York to-day, and will be here or in the vicinage until on and after July 20, when the ceremony of notifying him and Mr. CLEVELAND that they have been nominated for Vice-President and President respectively will be gone through with, in the presence of a number of distinguished Democrats.

Mr. STEVENSON is a Democrat whom the Democrats of this city and all the parts of the Greater New York will welcome with cordial pleasure. We are not acquainted with his views upon the tariff, but we know that he regards the Force bill as the great issue; and he is therefore an apostle of Democratic harmony. Incidentally, he is a civil service reformer of the approved Democratic type, and believes in turning the Rascals out whenever the Democrats get a chance to call the turn.

Finally, in these days when trespass and murder are applauded by not a few crazy or vicious so-called Democratic newspapers and politicians as rights and duties of associations of workmen, the Hon. ADLAI EWING STEVENSON has the distinction, we are informed, of employing workmen who are perfectly contented with his relations with them and his treatment of them, and who don't insist upon using cartridges or dynamite for the purpose of forcing union miners to become non-union miners. This resistance of Mr. STEVENSON'S workmen to the apparent craze of the hour. this readiness to allow that the right to honest labor is one that either a union man or a non-union man should enjoy and does possess, this willingness to work and to mind their own business, and to leave agitators and cranks to stew in the juice of their own bile, is creditable to Mr. STEVENSON's workmen and creditable to him as an employer. Mr. STEVENSON'S WORKMEN are Democrats because they take care of their own business, and believe that everybody else should do the same.

This is the essence of Democracy, and this is why the Hon. ADLAI EWING STEVENSON is an essential Democrat; and this is why the Democrats of this part of the country and every other part of the country are fond of Mr. STEVENSON.

The Retail Grocers' Union of New York has done much to promote the interests of the retail grocery business; and we are now pleased to hear of the advantages that have accrued to another branch of trade through the formation of the Retail Furniture Dealers' Union, which has been holding its National Convention in this city during the past two days. Delegates have come to this Convention from all parts of the Union, from as far south as Texas, as far north as Vermont, and the far West. They not only discuss those questions that concern their business, but they take action upon them in a practical fashon that is sure to be productive of desirable

results. We like their ways. We believe that it would be well for the retail dealers in all branches of trade to form large organizations, through which their interests might be subserved. They would thus be aided in the prosecution of their transactions with producers and wholesalers and im porters and speculators and promoters and others. We are often told in these times, and truly told, of the importance, or even the negaged in various lines of business; and we know of its advantages from the reports that are issued by many commercial exchanges.

The Retail Furniture Dealers' Union can render even more service to its members than any of them have yet thought of its rendering. so far as we know. It might do much, for example, to encourage the application of artistic laws in the construction of furniture of all kinds, from the cheapest and plainest to the most costly and ornate, so that in looking around the household, the eye may be pleased with everything for use or for comfort.

There are many intelligent members of the union here referred to, which is a National Union, but there may be some of them who do not know how extensive and attractive the literature of furniture," as we may call it, is, In the English, French, and German languages there are treatises from which much may be carned about the various articles of furniture. about tables, chairs, bookcases, bedsteads chests of drawers, utensils, trappings, and other things of domestic paraphernalia.

Here comes Dr. Jowerr of England, the Oxford professor and Platonist, with a revised and corrected edition of his translation of the "Dialogues of Plato." We liked his translation when if first came under our notice about twenty years ago, and we like it even better as now corrected. Every person familiar with the Grock text, who looked over the translation as printed in the first edition, became aware, after turning a few pages, that revision and correction were needed in order to give English readers a proper conception of the precision and perspiculty of PLATO's thought and writing. The corrections now made by the translator are nearly all judicious. They appear on almost every page of each of the five volumes, and yet, though thus numerous, we are free to say that still more of them might have been made with advantage. We must express out astonishment, however, that Dr. Jowerr, in referring to the changes and corrections he has made, says that they are "innumerable." For they are not. And we both repeat and emphasize the allegation that they are not and could not be. We must consure Dr. Jowert for using such an obstreperous, fantastical, hyperphysical, and indescribably erroneous expression. It is an expression which PLATO himself, who was a precisionist as well as an idealist, could never have indulged in. Its use in an edition of the "Dialogues" is an outrage upon Parto. If any one of Parto's pupils in the school which he set up near the Academy in Athens, had used it, Plato would very surely have taken the ignoramus to one side and given him a private monologue upon the use of language, with illustrations. As a matter of fact. Jowerr's corrections, instead of being "innumerable," require but four numerals for their numbering. Let the Greek professors at Harvard and Yale compare his first translation with his corrected translation and tell us whether his corrections amount to any more than 2,812. We are sure that these professors, after enumerating the corrections. will unite with us in consuring Dr. Jowerr for vainty proclaiming that they are innumerable. We recently took occasion to scourge two or three other writers who had perpetrated the same kind of offence that Dr. Jowerr is guilty of. Down with such writers! They lead men into false ways of thinking and speaking. Halloo! here is yet another page of Dr. Jow-

err's book, in which he says he has taken 'infinite paine" with his translation. Wrong again, Jowerz. You may have "taken pains that were immeasurable with your own stick, but, if they had been " infinite," you would pever have lived to tell us about them, and would not now be the thick-set, beef-enting Muster of Balliol College.

Cyrus W. Fleid.

14rd July 12, 1192. And so, the heart of him has crased to beat whose name Emblacemed ever will be in the niche of Fame The brain whose gentles, power, and skill some

All he fone, now in durth is at lived. The poor term many, wick of this morfal sir fe

Bis t.r. d spirit banks forevermore!

THE ANARCHISTS AT HOMESTEAD.

Echoes of Their Days of Blot and Carunge To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorials on the Homestead difficulty are the brightest pages in American journalism. They voice the true spirit of every American who has any regard for law and order, personal liberty, and the rights of man.

Thank God there is one paper in New York city that has the courage to speak in such au emergency. "Long may it shine." JULY 14. A HATER OF ANARCHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Charles Lamb's story of the Chinaman who burned down a house in order to discover roast pig finds a striking parallol in the methods employed by the Homestead strikers to secure and vindi-cate their "rights." To bring this matter nearer home, we on Broadway are called upon to believe that when a merchant chooses, for business reasons, to reduce the pay of his clorks the said clerks may right their wrongs by throwing rocks through the plate-glass windows and by shooting holes through the night watchman! Meanwhile the anarchistic press stands by to applaud.

THE SUN Is altogether sound in its arguments. Labor that requires this sort of vindieation is not the sort to win the sympathies of American citizens. There is no labor problem involved in the Homestead troubles. The whole matter turns on the right of a law-abiding man and citizen to do what he will with his own. It is no longer a subject for arbitration. Arbitration should be employed when sought by honest means, but never when pursued by riot and murder.

The writer is one of thousands of American wage-earners who stand by to help their fel-lows when occasion demands, but who have no sympathy with law breakers. ORANGE, July 15. WILLIAM CLARESON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The theory that a corporation or individual has no right to employ outside aid to protect propert would drive every private watchman out of existence, and turn our safe deposit companies, savings banks, and homes over to the tender mercles of thugs, plunderers, and assassins.

Why should not burglars and sneak thieves arm. drill, and swoop down in battalions upon the rascally persons employed by capital to watch over goods and houses? That is the anti-Pinkerton doctrine carried to the logical conclusion. Is this the last decade of the nineteenth century, or have we gone back a E. W. B. thousand years?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During a life of seventy-two years I have not read two more honest and truthful editorials than those in your issue of the 13th inst. I have very carefully read the editorials of quite a number of our papers, and I am constrained to send you my greeting, commending you for the truth of the views you entertain on the subject now agitating the public mind. Yours, re-Spectfully.
Wiggins, W. Va., July 14. WM. B. WIGGINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Patriotic and law-abiding people everywhere must sincerely thank you for the courage and ability with which you have condemned "strike sovereignty." THE SUN has at no time rendered a greater public service than in its treatment of the Homestead strike.

GEO. W. JOLLY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your edi-torials concerning the Homestead affair contain more good, old-fashioned, Kentucky horse common sense than all the other Demo cratic papers in the land.

An admirer of respectability and common WALTER B. PHISTER. CHICAGO, July 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The castigations of the New York World in your recent issues are just what is needed in order to whip that villainous Anarchist sheet into decency. You are right, "There is danger, grave danger, in the air," and the World is responsible for the effect of its most villainous utterances. Union League Club, July 15. for shekels only.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET Too large number of our mechanics and skilled men Amalgamated associations and trades

unions will not permit our young men to learn a trade. Yours truly. Pirrssumon, July 14. JOHN S. SCULLY.

From the Jewish Tidings. The victous course of the New York World and other newspapers, and the unspeakably foolish utterances of Senator Palmer and Sen-ator Voorhees deserve severe condemnation.

A Business Man Writes from the Very Spot To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a citizen and a business man of the county of Allegheny I want to thank you for the stand your paper has taken in the matter of the

lomestead riots. The newspapers of the whole country, with the exception of THE SUN, have been afraid. for political reasons and for fear of the opposition of the laboring masses, to give the correct story of the strike, and the result is that in Pittsburgh, where the sentiment of the people is not in favor of the strike tall reports to the contrary notwithstanding), there is now no more popular paper than THE Bun. I have heard your accounts of the actuastate of affairs and your strong editorials most enthusiastically endorsed on the streets by the better class of workingmen, who claim the right to work without hindrance if they desire, and also in the clubs of the business men-the Duquesno and Pittsburgh clubs-and even in some of the mills by the men who are satisfied with their present wages. I can assure you that the sympathy of the people of this county is not with the strikers, as witness the full turn out of the regiments of militia from this section, made up almost entirely of mill men and laboring men, many of them members of labor organizations, too, and these

men, the ringlender O'Donnell had misled the strikers to believe, were unwilling to go I have been at Homestead and talked with many of the strikers, and it is quite evident that they feel that they have been misled and badly advised, and I believe that if the head badly advised, and I believe that if the head strikers were arrested as they should be, and taken away, most of the men would be glad to return to work for the firm that baid them well loaned them money to build their homes, and paid them six per cent for money they deposited with the firm. It is a well-known fact here that "jobs" in the Carnegie mills have been preferred above all others, not only on account of the high wages paid, but also because the employees received many advantages in other ways. Carnegie is not popular with either his men or the other manufacturers nor with the citizens at large. He is regarded as a such of the first water by every one who knows him out here. the ablest business men in the community. But Carnegie himself does not enter into the question. He left the management of his miles question. He left the management of his mills in the hands of men who are recognized as the best in the business would. They did all they could to come to an amicable arrangement of the wages to be panelly them to their mention had deed men of the Amaigamatel Association and the walking delegates, whose big salaries from the pockets of the workingmen depend upon getting up a sirke or a difference between the near and Sirike or a difference belo their employers to the wise their offices be 7, ordered th sirike or a difference believen the men and their emidences of how we of what may would their offices be to ordered the men not to accept the terms offices because 325 high-priced men meng their from and sto per day, even more were cut under the new arratage ment. This who e sitise was forced on the men by thomseli and a few more of those who let the shooting parts and who, if the cowardly Sheriff did his daty, should now be in jail. The first shots came from this man O'Donnell and the men he was leading, and their names are alto the hands of the Sheriff, having been taken by detectives who were inclined the works during the whole treated and consisted is a question that all good cizens of loss city waith the bards of the town also did not be did as a first of the city waith the to have also were also were of the city against the bards of the city and city and be also be did not be did not a new starter hore dare advocate if, it is the had has had the other agifutors so bold about the other agifutors so bold about the other agifutors in other mills, and if they are permitted to g on unanolested they will intered a contract they calling out the men in other mills, and if they are permitted to x on unmolested they will undountedly spread the fever to all the manufacturing estach-imments in the country, and so many fills men will bring about a repetition of the riots of '17. The feeling in Pitts-

burgh to-day is one of alarm, and nothing but the prompt arrest and punishment of the par-ties guilty of inciting the Homestead riot will check the trouble that is hauging over us. If the authorities would only demonstrate that all offenders against the laws would be promptly punished, we would have no cause for fear; but the recent acts of a weakling Governor and a political coward like the Sheriff have made the lawless element think that they not only have right on their side and the sympathy of the poorde, but that they also have the officers of the law favoring them.

them.

Can you not continue your good work and call upon the authorities to arrest the guilty parties, commencing with this very loudmouthed fraud O'Donnell and the sacrifegious minister Milyer? Yours truly. MERCHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read your editorials in reference to the Homestead troubles and cannot see how any person with good common sense can find any fault with them. You have, in my estimation, treated the matter boidly, but temperately. I have also read the communications published from day to day, and it does me good to see that there are some who feel that the labor organizations should not control every man, woman, and child in this United States. To my mind the labor organizations in this country exerelse as great a tyranny over the workingman as any experienced in any civilized country in the world.

I am a native-born American, and have supposed until the last few years that this was a ree country; but when a man has to get the

posed until the last few years that fills was a free country; but when a man has to get the consent of a labor union before he will be allowed to earn a support for himself and family it appears to be anything but free.

It seems as though a man that does not belong to a union has no rights, not even the right to exist—that is, in the eyes of the union men and their sympathizers—but I believe that every man has the right to work for whom he likes and for what wages he can get, and that I believe to be the American view of the matter; and the scooner the American people come to that decision and demand that the labor unions cease to interfere with non-union men the scooner the labor troubles will cease.

Many people seem to have an idea that there is no skilled labor outside the unions, and the scab, as the non-union man is called, is of no account, but in my experience of nearly forty years as a mechanic I have found as good workmen outside as there are in the unions, and I cannot see why these men. The majority of whom are native-born American citizens," have not suust as good a right to get employment to support themselves and familles as those that belong to unions. I am not opposed to organized labor, but am opposed to any organization that attempts to bu idoze and murder those that do not affiliate with them. as is the case at Homesteed and the Idaho mines.

When we read that the labor organizations

them, as is the case at Homesteau and the Idaho mines.

When we read that the labor organizations in different parts of the country are contemplating arming and drilling their members in military tactics, is it not about time to call a halt? Will the American people submit to it? I hope not. If they do they do not deserve to have a free country.

The way things are shaping now the time will come when, in my estimation, the people will rise in their might and sweep these associations from the country.

RATH BRACH July 15.

BATH BEACH, July 15.

Sound Sense Does Not Allow Arbitration To the Epron of The Sun-Sir: The press of this country, with a unanimity quite surprising when the manifest injustice of such a proposition is plain, clamor for arbitration of the questions at issue between the Carnegie Steel Company and some of its former emferred to were the only ones available, if they

ployees at Homestead. If the workmen realone were competent, if even a majority of them were dissatisfied, then the decision of a Board of Arbitration, selected in the customary manner by the parties to the controversy. would be a fair although not necessarily the only equitable method of settling the matter. In its sympathy for the looked-out men the press loses sight of that vast number of un-

employed workmen who need work, or, having low-priced employment and abilities for the better-paid positions, desire to secure them. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers does not claim even a molety of the Homestead employees as mem bers, nor more than twenty-five thousand of membership, all told, and of this total a very small percentage is dissatisfied; a very large proportion being now at work under a scale of wages, approved by them, for the current wage-year, or, as in the majority of mills in the Pittsburgh district, arranging satisfactory terms with their employers by conference. The scale of wages presented by the Carne-

gle Steel Company to govern rates in their Homestead department appears to possess more terrors for the Amalgamated Association for results that may possibly follow in the future from its adoption than for any objectionable immediate ones, and this disposition of the association to speculate on future possible loss to them was at the bottom of their refusal to accept it. In the present condition of the steel market, relative to values, the association cannot—would not if pressed to an official decision—say that the wages offered are too low for the service to be rendered. In view of this manifest fact, of what use is ar-

bitration in settling the wage rate? If the Carnegie Steel Company has decided. for reasons sufficient unto themselves, to discontinue the employment of members of the association at Homestead, what equitable reason could be urged to oblige them to favor so small a contingent of the workingmen of the country and close their works against all others? Have the latter legion no rights that either party to this controversy should respect? Are they to be set aside until all members of the association are securely settled in the better paid positions and then be satisfied with what remains and continue subordinate without possibility of promotion?

It is not possible, in the light of the official action of the association in demanding recognition, that their arbitrary control of the management of the several plants they dominate may be the principal objection to their recognition? Recognition comprehends the right of the lodges of the association, through their "mill committees." to dictate terms affecting the management which places the latter at a decided disadvantage in competition for the market with those establishments not thus embarrassed, and this without compensating advantage. Were it possible to agree upon a method of management at the beginning of a wage year that would be continuous in its action throughout the year, the mill committee would be eliminated, but as the of the association is to control affairs of mangement by a constant surveillance, and to interrupt operations at the pleasure of its selfappointed "committee" in every department regardless of the rights of the manufacturer, no method of operation can be relied on, and heavy pecuniary disadvantage to the latter is the result. What could arbitration do to improve such a condition of agreement?

The Bethlehem Iron Company, the Secanton Works, the Maryland Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Cambria Company, and the Braddock and Duquesne departments of the Carnegie Steel Company are operated exclusive of any aid by or hindrance from the Amalgamated Association, and in their magnificent development and geonderfully skilled personnel cyllence a condition representing a community of interest between employer and employed that neither would change from choice. What advantage to master or man follows "recognition" of the Amalgamated Association from the viewpoint of these immense establishments?

benefit would follow membership in it? Does this association grant permission for its members to leave it with the same consideration with which it invites them to join? Does it not apply the epithets scab and black sheep to all such and persecute them without cossation? What proportion of the whole number of members remain as members only through dread of the vindictiveness of the association? What is the character of the "moral suasi n" employed by the association to keep its own black sheep and nonmembers from exercising their individual right to accept work that they require on terms satisfactory to themselves? Is not the instery of this association written in blood and bankra new all over the maintenance districts of this land? The light of Tark Sustance left emains the publisher card correct and full answers? I these questions. Will it shows I be accepted and full answers?

NICHOLAS HARVEY

THAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Newport has not become gay yet, that is, so far as large entertalnments are concerned, but there have been the usual small dinners and luncheons, the dances at the Casine bave been fairly well attended, and Bollevus avenue is filled with stylish equipages. Among the pretty women are Mrs. S. S. Howland, who is with her mother, Mrs. Belmont, and has lost none of the grace of manner which has always made her so popular; the Misses Wetmore, who attract a great deal of attention wherever they go; Mrs. Clement Moore, who has begun a series of dinners, and Mrs. de Koven. The latest arrivals are Mr. Tom Cushing and Miss Edith Cushing, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer have given several pretty dippers at their cottage.

The announcement, denial, repeated annonncement, and final denial of the death of William Walderf Aster has been naturally as inexhaustible theme of conversation everywhere. Mr. Astor has certainly had the pleasure of learning the world's opinion of him. and must have been more than satisfied with it, while he and his wife must grieve over the fearful caricatures of thomselves which have appeared in the newspapers.

Polo has been engaging the attention of the hunting set lately. The games played on the grounds of the Oyster Bay Polo Club for the Oyster Bay Challenge Cup have attracted many spectators. All the cottagers in the vicinity have had their houses filled with guesta while from Hempstead and nearer places the devotees of the sport have driven in every variety of swell turnout. Mr. and Mrs. James K. Gracie, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Morritt, Mrs. Montant, and many others have each enter tained a number of their friends. while at Idlesse, Mrs. Cruger has had a chosen few The game, always interesting to an onlooken is especially so to the women whose hus-bands play in the matches. It is difficult to combine that repose of manner which "marks the caste of Vere de Vere " with any real feeling when the luck is going the wrong way, but Mrs. Alice Bird, Mrs. Smith-Hadden, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy are among the number who have succeeded.

Staten Island has had its share of gayety this week, too. A tennis tournament has been held at Livingston and, wonderful to relate there have been plenty of men. The island abounds in young Englishmen, and although they may not be eligible from a matrimonial point of view, they are most good to look at and add greatly to the pleasures of the States Island girl.

Islip and Babylon are delightful places now and all summer, and those who are fortunate enough to own houses there never wish to leave. There are always dinners given at the various houses, and every Saturday night here is something going on at the South Side Club, which is within driving distanca Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. Harry Hollins, and Mrs. Fulton Cutting are most charming hostesses, and, like most of their neighbors, are blessed with such substantial bank accounts that they are enabled to indulge to the utmost their skill in entertaining.

Lawrence, L. L. has had one of its spasmodis attacks of gayety. The first of a series of dances-the second will not take place until September-was given at the Cedarhurst Club house. Mr. and Mrs. John Cowdin. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Le Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cheever, and Mr. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., were among the many present

Richfield Springs now rejoices in the new Casino. It was formally opened to the public Thursday evening, and promises to add greatly to the attractions of the place. As yet there do not seem to be many New Yorkers at Rich. field. The names of McAllister and Tailer head and end every list of names. Mrs. John Sherwood and Mrs. James Hude Beekman will certainly prevent any place from being duli for any length of time, and their names are

now among those domiciled there. Southampton has been tennis-mad during the past week. The excitement has grown more intense each day and will reach fever heat when the tournament opens next Wednesday. There have been no large entertainments given as yet, but with the tournament will come no end of men, and they must be enter tained. Mr. John Jay, who has been so ill is much better, and his son. Col. William Jay. has gone back to Newport. Mr. Stephen Olin. who was chronicled as being in two places at once, like the Irishman's bird, spent only day or two here, much to the regret of his

many friends. Bar Harbor has been and is still dull, but it is only the lull before the storm, for if half the projected entertainments are given during the looking no better for their summer rest. Mrs. Arthur Randolph and her sister, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Annette Wetmore form a trie of pretty women who are not wont to find themselves neglected, and from Philadelphia and Washington are present several well-known onuties.

Narragansett shows signs of returning life. The reign of the schoolmistress is over, and the reaction is now setting in. Narraganacti is apt to react, and sometimes go too far. Many are flooking there to see all the delightful, fast life of which they have heard so much and of which they disapprove so highly it. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll have taken one of the Sherry cottages for the season. Mr. Alexander Brown, from Baltimore, has arrived at the Matthewson, and Miss Handy and Miss Stirling will soon be seen as representatives of the Southern women. Mr. Claude Strickland and Mr. Carus Wilson are registered at the Atwood House. The hotel proprietors look

decidedly happier. Tuxedo has been crowded all the week. Tennis has been the order of the day, and got has not yet superseded the game entirely. as was well evinced by the interest taken in the tournament. Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, who has not gone into society since the death of her husband, is a great favorite, and her wisters, the Misses Waldo, are always prime movers in any gavety.

Mr. Grenville Kane and Mr. Lorillard Ronalds and Mr. de Garmendia, Baron von Hoffman, and Mr. Bidgway are all at Tuxedo, ready at any moment to do whatsoever the ladies may desire.

Lenox seems to be unusually quiet, but the ottagers there rather pride themselves on their home life and exclusiveness during the summer, and he may count himself very fortunate who receives an invitation to stop for a few days at this time of the year. Archery is the principal outdoor game, and the Misses Greens eaf, Miss Delaffeld, and Miss Folsom are uncommonly good shots. Mrs. Folsom is conidered the best, perhaps, of any of the ladies. The marriage of Miss Bessie French, the laughter of Mr. Francis Eaton French. to Colonel the Hon. Herbert Francis Enton of the econd Battation of the Grenadier Guards which was celebrated on Thursday at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, must have been a most beautiful sight. Of course. only cable accounts have as yet been received, but as the bridesmalds were Miss Antoinette Pinchot, Miss Fannie Tailer, Miss Flora Davis, Miss Elsie French, and Miss Elsie Davis, the spectacle must have been a beautiful one indeed.

The death of Mr. John Anthon, the only son of Mrs. William Henry Anthon, was peculiarly sad. He was the brother of Miss "Tesea" Anthen and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and amoug their large circle of friends as well as his own was a great favorite. Possessed of the keeps est wit, fund of fun, and blessed with the sunniest of dispositions, his loss will be most kessly felt by all who knew him. Mrs. Fish is nt present in Europe, where her brother and sister were to have joined her this month.

Mrs. Harrison Not Hopelessly Ill.

WARRINGTON, July 16. - The story printed in the Philadelphia Inquirer this morning that Mrs. Harrison is dring at Loon Lake is said at the White House to be a gruel and tasoless hour. President Harrison's advices up to ast high were of a reassuring character, and had there been any news of a change such as the telegram in question indicates, the freeident would be on the ground or on his way there. No information has been received from Long Lake to-day, but last night Dr. Gardner seported that his patient was improving.